

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AUSTRALIAN PLANTS, WITH
OCCASIONAL OTHER ANNOTATIONS;

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(Continued.)

SOLANUM LUCANI.

Somewhat frutescent and diffused, bearing a very thin, almost velvety vestiture, beset except on the leaves with short prickles; petioles mostly long but slender; leaves from cordate-ovate to elliptic-lanceolar, often repand at the margin, almost of equal green on both sides; peduncles conspicuous, 2- to 4-flowered; pedicels soon elongated; calyx during anthesis small, copiously beset with prickles, its lobes minute, acute, its tube enlarging all round the fruit; corolla very much exceeding the calyx, unarmed, white, hardly lobed, the greater portion outside glabrous; anthers slender, dis coherent; style capillary, almost glabrous; berry spherical; seeds renate-orbicular.

At Cambridge-Gulf; Aug. Lucanus.

Stem to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Prickles on the petioles, peduncles and pedicels usually very small; leaves laxe, occasionally bearing some few prickles, their maximum length 4 inches, their greatest breadth 2 inches, the stellular hairlets on the upper page rather scattered; racemes including the peduncles attaining to 4 inches length; pedicels finally lengthening to 1 inch and distant; corolla about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, of very tender texture; berries quite concealed by the calyx, measuring fully $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, their colour as yet unascertained.

This species differs chiefly from *S. Cunninghami* in lesser indument, copious prickles, thin texture of the leaves, shortness of the calyx-lobes, smaller, almost lobeless corolla, and the fruit of *S. Cunninghami* will probably prove also different, and be more like that of *S. cataphractum*. Our present plant is already distinguishable from *S. sporadotrichum* in closer vestiture, absence of prickles on the leaves, but presence on the inflorescence, form of the calyx, and probably also in fruit characteristics.

UTRICULARIA KAMIENSKII.

Dwarf, annual; root very short, capillary fibrilliferous; stem 1- to 3-flowered, extremely thin; leaves early evanescent or undeveloped; bracts and bracteoles basifixed, narrow, finely pointed, pedicels longer than their flowers; upper sepal orbicular-ovate, lower slightly and acutely bifid; corolla white, its upper portion narrow, slightly and bluntly bilobed; lower portion somewhat longer than the upper, nearly to the middle divided into three rather narrow bluntish lobes; basal protrusion cylindric-conical, blunt, hardly shorter than the upper expansion.

Near the Adelaide-River; M. and N. Holtze.

Height 2 to 6 inches. Length of pedicels generally from $\frac{1}{2}$ to

1 inch. Lower expansion of the corolla $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ inch long. Fruit not yet obtained.

This delicate and evidently rare species is dedicated to Dr. F. Kamienski, professor in the University of Odessa, who was the first to furnish a complete morphologic account of a terrestrial Utricularia (the Australian *U. lateriflora*), who elaborated the Lentibularinæ for Englers and Prantl's "Pflanzen-Familien," who travelled as far as south-eastern Asia for the study of this order of plants, and who is now engaged on the monographic elucidation of the species from all parts of the globe.

U. compressa may possibly be represented by this plant; but R. Brown's notes, probably from Solander's manuscripts, are so extremely brief as to admit of no safe identification, and specimens of the particular plant from Cook's first expeditions exist nowhere now.

UTRICULARIA HOLTZEI.

Polypompholyx Holtzei, F. v. M. coll. Dwarf; pitchers few or undeveloped; stem capillary-thin, usually one-flowered; bracts and bracteoles extremely minute, rather acute, basifixed; pedicels slightly thicker than the stem, shorter than the flower; sepals minute, blunt; corolla small, cream-coloured, its lower expansion deeply cleft into five lobes, all of these narrowly elliptic-cuneate, rounded-blunt or somewhat truncate, the two outer considerably shorter than the others, and but slightly exceeding the narrow blunt or at the summit denticulated upper portion of the corolla; basal protrusion several times shorter than the long lobes, blunt, proportionately turgid.

Near the Adelaide-River; M. and N. Holtz.

Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 inches. Corolla $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ inch long. Fruit as yet unknown. Root very short, fasciculate-capillary; but some specimens placed with this plant show a tender flexuous rhizome elongated to several inches, minutely ramified, which really seems to belong as a nutritive organ to this species. The aspect of the plant is very much that of *Polypompholyx tenella*, particularly on account of the fissurated lower expansion of the corolla, and leaves will doubtless yet occasionally be found to be formed as well by this delicate plantlet.

Messrs. Holtze further detected on the Adelaide-River also *U. albiflora* or a closely allied species; it agrees with the brief definitions given by R. Brown and by Bentham for Sir Joseph Banks's plant, except that the lower expansion of the corolla is produced into five almost semi-lanceolar divergent lobes; therefore the Holtzean plant might be distinguished as a variety or possibly as a species by the designation *quinquedentata*. Its extreme tenuity is that of *U. capilliflora*; the corolla in drying assumes a slightly yellow hue; the minute fruit is nearly globular; the seeds are extraordinary small, ellipsoid, and when ripe outside dark-brown.